

Yazoo Democrat.

WILLIAM S. EPPERSON, EDITOR.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 4, 1854.

New Books.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Charles T. Mann & Co., for the following new publications:

"*Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi*," by J. G. Baldwin, alias Simon Suggs. This book is composed of a series of sketches, highly amusing and instructive, and abounds with happy illustrations, dedicated to "The Old Folks at Home."

"*Black House*," in cheep form by Charles Dickens.

"*Secret of Success, or Family Affairs*," by a Mississippian. This book has been highly commended by the press, and we cheerfully add our testimony to its merits. The above books with a large assortment of others are for sale at the Drug and Book store of C. T. Mann & Co.

Hon. Wm. Barksdale will accept our thanks for a copy of the President's message.

Graham for January has arrived, gorgeously embellished and considerably enlarged. Comic illustrations, original and selected, and of a character—eminently punchy—are introduced.

The complaints of our correspondent "Holmes" deserves the attention of the Directors of the Plank Road.

The Legislature met at Jackson last Monday, but we have received no news from there as yet.

The Democracy of Congress.

The election of Mr. Tucker as printer to the United States Senate over General Armstrong, has been hailed by the Whigs as an initiatory step towards crushing the influence and popularity of the administration. We sincerely regret that the proprietor of the Washington Union, that noble old patriarch in the Democratic party, whose principles have always been consistent and orthodox from his youth to the present day, and whose paper has been sedulously devoted to the support of the administration, was selected as a mark by some distinguished members of the party of their disapprobation.

The Union is confident that most of Democratic Senators who did not vote for Armstrong entertain no feelings of hostility to the administration of Gen. Pierce. We hope results will bear out this opinion. The Pennsylvaniaian in speaking of this subject remarks that the Democratic representatives in both branches of Congress, cannot misunderstand the tone and temper of the American people. It is no doubtful or Delphic sentiment that stirs the deep bosom of the masses. It is a fixed and positive element. Except in the State of New York, where early differences have deepened into the most rancorous animosities, there is an active principle at work, which cannot be misinterpreted. And that principle is **AMIDING CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.**

The annual Message of the President is an avowal of his policy in reference to the great questions of the day. Wherever candidly read and reviewed, it has been thoroughly approved. The attempt to evade the discussion of these questions in Congress cannot succeed. The people are the parties most directly interested, and they will demand action at the hands of their representatives. The President has performed his duty manfully and boldly. Let Congress proceed to do theirs. He has laid before the country a history of the past and a programme of the future; and he has spoken with manly courage and emphasis, the views of a patriot on great and exciting issues. An intelligent and unsleeping scrutiny has been aroused among the masses to see how his views will be seconded in the National Legislature.

The Democratic members in both branches must, of necessity, take the lead. The Whigs will stand by eagerly watching the chances. If the Democrats can be kept quarrelling over the New York quarrels, or over the public printing, or over any mere personal matter, it is so much dead gain to the Whigs. Once united the Democrats upon great measures—once bring them to a discussion of the principles of the Message—and the Whigs subside into silence and hopeless minority. It is only when the great party of the country forgets or overlooks its high obligations, that the party of factions can hope for advantage.

We know that the great and controlling majority of the Democracy in Congress is as ever united and true. We know that those who compose this majority are resolved to stand by the President. We know, also, that those who may have felt differently are being rapidly recalled to their duty by the eager avidity with which the Whigs and Abolitionists unite with all Democrats who are ready to strike at a Democratic administration. This last fact, paramount and as arling as it is, has proved a useful admonition to those who might have believed that opposition to the Democratic party had lost its vitality. No matter what motives may actuate Democrats who are temporarily thrown into association with Whigs and Abolitionists, the fact that these latter parties are lying in wait for all opportunities to destroy the Administration, should induce the Democracy to forget all divisions, and to consolidate it into a hearty and resistless party in the future. It is quite certain that when Democrats are candidates before the people, they must depend upon Democrats for votes, and not upon Whigs and Abolitionists.

There are a thousand reasons why these suggestions should weigh strongly with our political friends in Congress. Why should they be divided when the people, the Democratic masses, are united? Why should dissensions be carried into the Capitol which are now confined to a single State? Why should great questions be perilled and postponed to gratify Whig hopes by disputes over personal disappointments?

No Democrat in Congress can justify to his constituents a factious opposition to the administration of President Pierce or his Cabinet. The people are too intelligent to be caught by sophistry; and the people will demand that the President and his Cabinet, and his policy, shall have a fair trial. The justice which could not be denied

to a Whig President before the first Congress of his Administration, cannot be withheld from an honest and conscientious Executive like FRANKLIN PIERCE. Let the representatives of the Democracy in Congress look to it. It is well that they should pause and ponder on these facts before they rush into extremes which they may regret all the remainder of their lives.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 19th inst. Mr. Clay presented the credentials of Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, elected Senator by the Legislature of Alabama to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. W. R. King, resigned—and Mr. F. appeared, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Norris delivered some remarks in eulogy of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, late a Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Norris was followed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Williams, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect for the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Don Jose Manuel Gallegos, Delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in and took his seat. On motion of Mr. Murray, 300,000 copies of the proceedings of the House regarding the death of Vice President King, were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Disney, the Committee on Public Lands were authorized to employ a clerk during this session of Congress.

A message from the Senate announcing the death of Charles Gordon Atherton, late Senator from New Hampshire, was read and eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Hibbard and Orr. A resolution on the subject was passed unanimously; after which, as a further mark of respect to the deceased Senator, the house adjourned.

For the Yazoo Democrat.

RICHLAND, Holmes Co., Miss., Dec. 20, 1853.
Mr. Editor:—Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to call the attention of the directors of the Plank Road, between Benton and your place, to the present, and daily increasing difficulties the planters labor under who send negro drivers with their teams to Yazoo City. The road, I am told, is now paying well, and the planters regard it as quite a convenience and are willing to be taxed for its use, but in return they surely have a right to expect that their interest will be protected, so far at least, as to prevent the white teamsters from monopolizing, in bad weather, and when there are many teams on the road, all its benefits.

Nothing is more common than for a white man, with an empty wagon, to order a negro, with a heavy load of cotton, to give him the road, and enforce obedience at the risk of severe punishment. Again the white teamsters suffer their teams to stand for hours in the streets, directly in the way, wholly disregarding the requests of negroes in charge of teams to make way for them to pass.

The road is a mutual benefit to both the mercantile and planting interests but it being under the control of the former, it is but reasonable that the interest of the latter should be protected against flagrant abuse.

In short, a negro driver stands but little chance on the plank road, in bad weather, when it so happens that he comes in contact with a vicious and unprincipled white man. Could not the directors make some arrangement, whereby this growing evil would be checked?

HOLMES.

The Slavery Agitation.

The American people have perused with satisfaction the language in which their President has again assured them that during his term of office no renewed "shock" to the public peace shall be suffered by his permission. At the same time, those of them who have carefully noted the signs of the times, and are competent to perceive and unbiased enough to admit the presages of the future, may be excused from allowing their apprehensions to subside into confidence. To the great majority who recognize in the successful result of the last presidential contest a guarantee against further agitation, the language of the authorized organ of the administration has brought anxiety. The preference manifested for the councils and countenance of leading free-soilers had perhaps seemed excusable. The course of conduct pursued might have been in fulfillment of arduous line of policy, by which opposition to democratic principles might be changed into a support. But when—the various State elections being decided, and Congress upon the verge of meeting—the signal of absolute disapproval and denunciation of the compromise measures was given through the organ, the crafty plot stood revealed. New alimant was given to the traitors of the North. The power which they wield in the federal cabinet was disclosed; and in view of the encouragement thus officially bestowed upon them, the country cannot look without fear upon the future, and can avoid distrusting the power of the President, envied with the embarrassments into which he has been led to withstand them.—*Albany Argus.*

We quote the foregoing from the Albany Argus for the purpose of exposing the injustice done to us in those points indicated by italics. We scorn the insinuation that our tone or language has been different since the elections from what it was previous. But we are amazed that any editor should have the unscrupulous effrontery to charge us with giving the signal of absolute disapproval and denunciation of the compromise measures. The charge evinces a recklessness in the work of misrepresentation which is indicative of absolute madness. We have maintained one uniform, straightforward course in regard to the Compromise, and that course is based upon an unalterable determination to stand by the Compromise as the basis of the covenant on which our party united at Baltimore and triumphed in the election of General Pierce. Every allegation which imputes to us hostility to the Compromise, or even indifference as to its faithful execution in all its parts, or a willingness to depart in the slightest degree from the Baltimore platform, is so utterly unfounded that we will be excused for repelling it as false, and appealing to our whole course in the Union for our justification.—*Washington Union.*

The Abolitionists denounce the President's message in the most vehement manner.—The Whigs cavil and undertake to pick flaws in it, but find very little to condemn with any show of reason. The leading Whig paper of the Union—the *Intelligencer*—speaks favorably of most parts of the message, but cannot praise it all, as that would be too liberal, and might cause that paper to lose its character of party Mentor. On the other hand, we have never known a message receive more general and hearty commendation from the Democracy, East and West, North and South. As far as we have received our exchanges, which have had time to comment upon it, the approval is as hearty as it

is just. The President may well be satisfied with such testimonials of approbation. Notwithstanding the recent little attempt at opposition in New York, we now predict that the present administration will be sustained with as much unanimity as any previous one, and that, when it retires, it will be with a popularity equal to that of Mr. Polk's administration, which was undoubtedly as able as any administration the country has had within the last thirty years. (Memphis Eagle.)

The Administration.

Our Whig neighbor has "waited for the wagon," the wagon has arrived, and he is pleased with the assortment of political wares it brings. We venture to suggest that he has given but a superficial examination to the load, and has looked at it through a Whig "glass, darkly." The variegated combination against the administration, owe it to the public intelligence, to be consistent with each other in their appraisal and classification of these political goods. But they blow hot and cold, as we shall show, and stick together in but one thing, and that is hostility to the Democratic administration.—We admit that our cotemporary ought to be a good judge of political "defects," generally, from a long party experience in that line. But he halloo this "administration defeat" long before he is out of the woods. The battle has but just begun, and we can assure him that we feel strong enough in the Catholic principles of the Democratic faith, to enjoy a serene confidence that the Democratic party will make a stand up fight, and "whip out" its ringed, streaked and speckled opposition of Whigs, sore-headed Democrats and Abolitionists.

Now let us see how the assumptions of the opposition dovetail with each other. The N. Y. Herald, the leader of the new "National Democratic organization," and the Whig Advertiser announce the success of Tucker as a rebuke and defeat of the administration. If it is a defeat of the administration in this connection it is a triumph of a "new National Democratic" party. Where's the Advertiser's comfort in that? This be all gammon, and the Advertiser has real cause of Whig congratulation—why then the Herald and the "Hards" are traitorously playing into Whig hands.

Again we are told that the Herald and Tucker combination is "the re-organization of a great national party upon the principles of the Compromise measures," and yet in this combination, we find the names of Mason, Hunter and Atchison, three rampant fire-eating enemies of the Compromise; and of Seward, Chase and Sumner, three bloody abolition enemies of the same measure. That theory won't hold water, certainly.

Next comes Mr. Tucker himself, and tells us that the election of printer had nothing in the world to do with opposition to the administration—that it was a mere question of preference between the proprietors of two Democratic papers; and he proceeds to ridicule and curdy down, in the most unmerciful style, for the arrogant presumption that the test of fidelity to Democracy and the administration, consisted in voting the Union the Senate printing. Here, then, we have all sorts of doctors and no sort of agreement betwixt them. We have fire eaters, compromise Democrats, Whigs and Abolitionists, uniting in a vote for a printer, and each party giving a different reason for it; and each crowing over it as a triumph of its *ism*. Our neighbor is not "backward in coming forward" to claim its Whig share of victory in this battle of the mice. We repeat "wait for the wagon," and see if both Congress and the country do not stand by the President in support of the great Republican doctrines which he has spread for his chart on the scroll of the National archives. If they do this, the administration is not defeated no matter who may enjoy the honor and profit of setting the type for Senatorial documents.—That there exists the nucleus of an organized opposition to the administration, we fully admit, and the Advertiser does not rejoice at it more than we do. Opposition parties are essential elements in our Republican system of Government. We should be lost without. The Whig party had become so essentially used up, that it had not vitality enough left to constitute a respectable opposition. Under the Nessus shirts of Scott and Seward and its effete principles which had been long spewed with disgust from the mouth of the American people, it had sunk so low in power, that its opposition was not a pebble in the track of the advancing chariot of the victorious Democracy. It had become as weak as the Taunton water, that could not run down hill, and there was immense danger that the high mettled Democracy, with not even a pigny of Whiggery to pull on its bit, would run away and "break things" in the very abandon of liberty and the licentiousness of unbridled power. In this state of things, the Democracy took pity on the Whigs. They had before shown themselves incapable of government, and they now proved themselves incapable of opposition. They had to borrow help to oppose, from the Democrats; and the "Hards" went to the rescue of the drowning concern, as it was bawling, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." We say we are glad of it, patriotically glad of it, *party-cally* glad of it for the sake of our unfortunate Whig friends. The Democratic party was grown too large and ponderous for its own or the public good. Our ranks were uncomfortably crowded—no elbow room to turn in, no sea room to work ship in. We therefore cordially present to the Advertiser and its Whig friends the whole "Hard" Democratic family, and wish them joy of their X mas gift. With them we hope they will be able to make a respectable show of opposition to keep in check the great Mastodon Democracy of the United States.

We Democrats can govern this great country elegantly, for practice made us perfect. All we want is a respectable Whig minority to act as a balance wheel and keep us straight. Until the "Hards" turned up Whiggery was grown too feeble ever for this dry nurse duty. Now, "we breathe freer and deeper."—*Mobile Register.*

If sensuality be our only happiness we ought to envy the brutes; for instinct is a surer, shorter guide to such happiness than reason.—*Colton.*

William Rushton, of the well known firm of Rushton, Clark & Co., wholesale and retail druggists in New York, died in that city on the 12th.

F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.

With qualities more showy than substantial—with good elocutionary tact—a vast deal of brass and a flippant tongue—this gentleman has managed thus long to ride upon the crest of the popular wave. And though he has been successful in his political aspirations, strange as it may appear, he has never yet had the full confidence of the party to which he has professed to belong. It is rare that a man in public life, though he may be unpopular with the generality of his party, does not so manage as to obtain a hold on the confidence of a sufficient number to divide and injure it in the event its favors are withdrawn from him. We suppose it must be owing to some such cause as this, that Stanton has been enabled to foist himself on the Democratic party in the Memphis District, after affording irrefragable proof of his unworthiness. We know that for the last four years his course has been such as to meet the unqualified disapproval of many of the most sterling Democratic voters in West Tennessee. Many have been in the habit of voting for him with the same emotions they would experience in taking a dose of physic knowing a portion of its ingredients to be poisonous. Some have stood aloof from him altogether; but his defection has been more than made up by Whig votes. It is a Whig practice to encourage Democratic traitors in preference to men of their own on the ground that a traitor in the Democratic ranks would do them more service than an open adversary who fights boldly under his own colors. On this principle, Stanton, at the late election, received the votes of many Whigs against Yerger, a true Whig, and a man of talents and undoubted personal worth. On the same principle, the Whig Senators in Congress a few days since voted almost unanimously for the proprietor of the *Sentinel*—newspaper for printer to the body, in preference to the *old National Intelligencer*, which has fought for Whig doctrines at the capitol of the nation for half a century. The *Sentinel* professing to be a democratic print, had in that character, furnished "aid and comfort" to the opposers of the Administration, and Whigs sustained the piratical craft in preference to the old weather-beaten, faithful *Intelligencer* with the Whig colors always flying at its mast-head.

In return for the favors received by him at the hands of the Whigs and to vindicate efficiency of their tactics in preferring him to one of their own number, Stanton (as our readers are aware) threw a fire-brand into the Democratic party in the caucus of the Democratic members, which was held on the eve of the meeting of Congress. A tool was wanted to do the work of the enemies of the Democratic organization—and who more appropriate than F. P. Stanton, who had more than once prostituted himself to the uses of Federalism? Cordially despising such political traders and grovelling demagogues, we are more than rejoiced to see that such influential Democratic papers as the *Richmond Enquirer*, *Nashville Union*, and *Natchez Free Trader*, have opened their batteries upon him. A party which makes terms with disorganizers and faithless politicians, will sooner or later repent its conduct. The best way is to make direct war upon them—classing them with the opposition and forcing them to sail under the colors of those whom they serve. Stanton has cajoled and bullied (by turns) the Democracy of the District he represents, long enough; and we hope his recent conduct will convince them that it is better to crush the head of the serpent than to warm it into life.

The *Free Trader*, referring to Mr. Stanton's covert assault on the Administration on the implied charge of its violation of the doctrine of State Rights, pertinently asks: "How long has it been since he became a State Rights man? About three years, ago he was in the advocacy of what was then called the *Ebony Line*, a scheme for the establishment by the Federal Government of a line of steamers to remove the free negro population of the United States to Africa! Mr. Stanton thought this was necessary for the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave Law! Hence this strict construction State Rights Democrat deduced the power, on the doctrine of necessity—general welfare by another name. In the course of his argument in favor of the *Ebony Line*, Mr. Stanton, now so sensitive a State Rights man, took the ground that the federal government had the right to overthrow a sovereign State of this Union in the execution of acts of Congress! We have his speech at this moment before us. And now he is a better State Rights man than Franklin Pierce, or Jefferson Davis! Let him be cautious; the past will rise up in fearful judgment against him!"

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

MARRIED.—On the 27th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Ganopp, at her residence in this county, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURKIN to Mr. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL PERIOD of mirth and enjoyment, is an auspicious occasion for the celebration of nuptial rites. "Woman sets herself to man like perfect music to immortal verse," and may the couple thus happily joined find peace and harmony in the bonds in which they have entered and live to enjoy as much as is worth having.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. B. Callahan in this county on the 29th ult., by J. H. Lawrence Esq., Mr. JAMES P. A. HARRIS of Copiah county, to Miss NANCY CALLAHAN.

Mississippi.

PRIZE DRAWING.

BELOW will be found the fortunate numbers with the respective prizes annexed, which were drawn on the 31st of December last, in the Odd Fellow's Hall, according to previous announcement. N. L. WHITMAN.

No. 500 drew Hunting Magic Lever Watch.
" 226 " Do Chronometer Lever Watch.
" 665 " Do Chronometer Balance do.
" 432 " Do Full Jewelled Lever do.
" 80 " Do Do do do do.
" 454 " Do Do do do do do.
" 490 " Do Do do do do do.
" 178 " Do Do do do do do.
" 660 " Do Do Duplex do do.
" 778 " Double Bottom Full J'd Lever do.
" 302 " Do Do do do do do.
" 497 " Do Do do do do do.
" 83 " Do Do do do do do.
" 824 " Anchor Lever Watch.
" 773 " Do Do do.
" 548 " Diamond and Pearl Watch.
" 306 " Independent Duplex do.
" 350 " Moonic Beast Pin 14 Diamonds.
" 289 " Large Cluster Pin 8 do.
" 104 " Large Branch Pin 8 do.
" 955 " Do do do 7 do.
" 250 " Cross 7 Large Diamonds.
" 743 " Star 7 do do.
" 741 " Large Single Diamond Pin.
" 45 " Do do do do do.
" 400 " Large Single Diamond Pin.
" 588 " Brilliant Ring 7 Large Diamonds.
" 546 " Do do do do do do.
" 334 " Do do do do do do.
" 438 " Large Single Diamond Ring.
" 13 " Do do do do do do.
" 313 " Set of Diamond Studs.
" 600 " Set of Heavy Gothic Table-Spoons.
" 246 " Do do do do do do.
" 644 " Do do do do do do.
" 751 " Do do Plain do do do.
" 762 " Do do do do do do.
" 496 " Do do do do do do.
" 245 " Do do Gothic Tea-Spoons.
" 404 " Do do do do do do.
" 189 " Do do do do do do.
" 531 " Do do Plain do do do.
" 212 " Do do do do do do.
" 9 " Do do do do do do.
" 16 " Do do do do do do.
" 55 " Do do do do do do.
" 535 " Do do do do do do.
" 616 " Do do do do do do.
" 258 " Do do do do do do.

We hereby certify that the above statement of the Prize Drawing of N. L. Whitman had in the Odd Fellow's Hall on Saturday the 31st December last, is true and correct.

P. O'DONNELL,
J. J. MICHE,
W. S. EPPERSON,
Managers.

January 4, 1854-9-11.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Trustees, Five Dollars will be required for each ticket of admission to the Free School the present session. Persons desiring tickets, must send the money, or the tickets will not be issued, except to indigent persons. J. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John Cleary deceased were granted the undersigned at the last November Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, State of Mississippi—now all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

S. V. STEWART,
N. W. HOBSON,
Adm'rs.

January 4, 1854-7c.

Administratrix Notice.
WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of George M. Hancock deceased, were granted the undersigned at the last November Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, State of Mississippi—now all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or the same will be barred.

NANCY D. BERKLEY,
Administratrix.

January 4, 1854-7c.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
YAZOO COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT—DECEMBER TERM, 1853.
To all persons interested in the Estate of Thomas Bovard, late of said county deceased.

UPON reading and filing the petition of William J. Quine and Mary Jan's wife, heirs and distributees of Thomas Bovard dec'd, for leave to file said petition, as a bill of review, for the purpose of reopening, reviewing, falsifying and surcharging the annual and final accounts of Young C. Bovard, as executor of Thomas Bovard, deceased. It is thereupon ordered by the Court that citation issue to Young C. Bovard, Margaret Ann Johnson, John W. Bovard, James A. Bovard, John K. Bovard, and Lydia Eliza Bovard, as to the non-residents and distributees be made as to the Yazoo Democrat for the space of four weeks, to be and appear at the next February Term, 1854, of this Court, then and there to show cause if any they can, why said accounts should not be reopened for review, agreeably to the prayer of said petitioners.

WITNESS, the Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson, Judge of the Probate Court of said County, the 4th Monday of December, 1853, and seal of said Court. Issued, January 2nd, 1854.

WM. H. BELL, Clerk.

January 4, 1854-9-5t.

The State of Mississippi,
YAZOO COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1853.
To all persons interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments of Theophilus Ogden, deceased.

IT having been suggested to our Court of Probates for Yazoo county, State of Mississippi, by Wade H. Mills, Guardian of Elizabeth Ogden and Lucy Ogden, minors and heirs of Theophilus Ogden deceased, and husband to the late widow of said decedent, that it will be to the interest of the heirs of said decedent to sell the following lands belonging to the estate of said decedent, lying in Yazoo county, State aforesaid, to-wit: The east-half of south-east quarter and north-west quarter of south-west quarter of Section 17, north-west quarter of north-west quarter of Section 18, Township 9, Range 2 west. South-east quarter, Section 12, Township 9, Range 3 west. South-west quarter of south-west quarter, Section 7, Township 9, Range 2 west. It was thereupon ordered by the Court, that citation issue to William H. Bell, Guardian ad litem to Elizabeth Ogden and Lucy Ogden minors to Yazoo county, and to Mary Jane Mills to Madison county, to be and appear at the next March Term 1854 of our Court of Probates, then and there to show cause, if any they have or can why an order should not be made for the sale of the above described land.

It is further ordered that publication of this citation be made in the Yazoo Democrat, a newspaper published in Yazoo county for 6 weeks.

WITNESS, Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson, Judge of the Court aforesaid, the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1853.

ISSUED, 26th December, A. D. 1853.
Jan. 4, 1854-7c. WM. H. BELL, Clk.

Partnership Notice.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill and Lumber business in Yazoo city, under the firm name and style of Grinnam & Metzler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank Grinnam, who is alone authorized to settle all outstanding business both in favor of and against the firm of Grinnam & Metzler.

FRANK GRINNAM,
THOMAS METZLER.

Jan. 4, 1854-9-5t.

Partnership Notice.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill and Lumber business in Yazoo city, under the firm name and style of Grinnam & Metzler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank Grinnam, who is alone authorized to settle all outstanding business both in favor of and against the firm of Grinnam & Metzler.

FRANK GRINNAM,
THOMAS METZLER.

Jan. 4, 1854-9-5t.

Partnership Notice.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill and Lumber business in Yazoo city, under the firm name and style of Grinnam & Metzler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank Grinnam, who is alone authorized to settle all outstanding business both in favor of and against the firm of Grinnam & Metzler.

FRANK GRINNAM,
THOMAS METZLER.

Jan. 4, 1854-9-5t.

Partnership Notice.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill and Lumber business in Yazoo city, under the firm name and style of Grinnam & Metzler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank Grinnam, who is alone authorized to settle all outstanding business both in favor of and against the firm of Grinnam & Metzler.

FRANK GRINNAM,
THOMAS METZLER.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Yazoo City on the 1st day of January, 1854.